





## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING OF MOTORISTS will be held on FRIDAY, 14th June, 1918, at 3.15 P.M. at the Offices of Messrs. J. HARRIS, J. HARRIS & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, when proposals for the formation of an AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be submitted.

All owners of motor cars or motor cycles are requested to attend.

Hongkong, June 10, 1918.

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD., Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, June 5, 1918.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh steamed fruit.

**COULOMMIER CHEESE.**  
**COTTAGE CHEESE.**  
Nourishing and ideal food.

**DEVONSHIRE CREAM**  
Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## Central Location.

ALL Electric Traction Pans, Entrances, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373  
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA," J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central.  
Telephone No. 2667.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.  
We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

## THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH  
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East  
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION  
All sorts of Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

## FOR SALE

YVERT'S  
POSTAGE STAMP  
CATALOGUES  
FOR  
1918.

GRACA & CO.,  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
HONGKONG.

## "REGAL" RECORDS.

Why the Boys come Home  
What Did You Do in the War?  
Our own Dear Flag  
Lancaster Land  
England every time for Me  
That Gull's Hiss  
Dear old Mother  
Had as you are, I love you  
I know a Lovely Garden  
Island of Dreams

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1223

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

**THERAPION NO. 1**  
**THERAPION NO. 2**  
**THERAPION NO. 3**

These are good knowledge of Manufacture and quality. Those who intend taking the Chinese market are requested to write to the "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 12, Wellington Street, First Floor.

## WAI KEE

FLAG & SAILMAKER  
No. 139, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 1833.



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED  
At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.

## ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
TELEPHONE 230 & 155

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUN FAN, a Chinese graduate and in literature, has been a teacher to Europeans and Americans in the Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Chinese to Europeans and Americans. He also has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend taking the Chinese market are requested to write to the "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 12, Wellington Street, First Floor.

## ONE OF WOMAN'S WORST TROUBLES

Is easily and promptly overcome with the aid of Pinkettes. They are dainty, tiny, yet thoroughly efficient.

## PINKETTES

They cleanse the system and dispelling biliousness, purifying the blood, clearing the skin and aiding the appetite. Of all Chemists, ask for the dainty, tiny, yet thoroughly efficient.

## LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows that assimilative powers are decreasing.

## WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

## OF ALL CHEMISTS

## Golofina CIGARS

2 Sizes



"PERFECTO"  
Actual Size.

THE CIGAR OF  
QUALITY THAT  
JUSTIFIES ITSELF.

Smooth,  
Mild,  
Delightful.

MADE FROM HIGHEST GRADE  
JAMAICA LEAF.

Stocked by all Leading Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## "FATHER OF TYPEWRITER" DEAD.

Mr. W. K. Jenne, who has long been known as the "father of the typewriter," died at his home in Remington, New York, on June 10, 1918. He was 78 years of age. The original writing machine, the model 1 Remington, was built under his superintendence. Through his efforts the crude inventor's model was improved in design and made practical for manufacture and sale, and during the first thirty years of its history Mr. Jenne was the principal factor in the development of the writing machine—a remarkable record for one man, one which fully entitled him to all the honors he received.

Mr. Jenne was born in Lancaster, Mass., in 1840, of wood old New England stock. His father, Silas Jenne, was a skilled mechanic and an inventor of some repute, and it was from this parent that Mr. Jenne inherited his mechanical bent. Mr. Jenne spent the early years of his life in his native state. It was in 1861, at the age of 21, that he came to Ilion, the little New York town in which he was destined to spend all of the remaining years of his long, active and useful life. Even in those days Ilion was a town which the name Remington has already made famous. These were the Civil War times, when E. Remington & Sons, the famous gun makers, were busy on the big war contracts, and the famous of the Remington gun had already spread to the four corners of the earth. It was to be Mr. Jenne's destiny to make this name Remington even more famous in connection with the writing machine.

Soon after removing to Ilion, Mr. Jenne entered the Remington service and in the year 1873 he held an important position in their sewing machine department. It was in this year that the historic event began, which were destined to link the name Jenne to that of the writing machine. The history of the attempt to invent a typewriter carry us back 150 years. The first known attempt shown by the records of the British Patent Office was that of Henry Mill in 1714. The first American attempt was made by William Austin Burt of Detroit in 1829. Many other efforts, mainly in America, followed in the next forty years. Charles Thorber of Worcester, Mass., built a typewriter in 1843. Fairbanks in 1848, Oliver T. Eddy in 1860, A. E. Beach in 1869, and many other attempts followed during the next ten years.

All of these machines wrote some of them wrote well, but none of them was practical because one and all, they lacked the prime essential—that of speed.

Without exception they were slow, slower even than the pen. The problem was finally solved by three mechanics of Milwaukee—Sholes, Gole and Glider—whose names will have a lasting place in history as the inventors of the writing machine. After six years of labour they thought that the machine was sufficiently perfected, and in that year, 1863, it was brought to the Remington Works at Ilion, in the hope of interesting the Remingtons in its manufacture. It is here that the name of Mr. Jenne enters into the typewriter story.

The negotiations were successful and the inventor's model was placed in the hands of Mr. Jenne for development. Mr. Jenne's labours during the following year constitute his principal claim to fame. The inventor's model was so crude as to be of little value except to show that the idea was practical. Under Mr. Jenne's efforts the machine was reduced in size, improved in design, and evolved into a model suitable for manufacture and sale. Early in the year 1874 the first machines were placed upon the market.

The machine was then known simply as The Typewriter. To-day it is known as the Model 1 Remington. Its correct historical designation is *Ancestor of Writing Machines*.

The Model 1 Remington was enclosed in a wooden case, the carriage return was operated by a foot treadle, it wrote capital letters only, and altogether it was a very crude and imperfect forerunner of the present day Remingtons. Nevertheless, this model contained the great fundamental features of all present day writing machines. Chief among these features were the step by step engagement and the type striking at a common central point. These principles, as embodied in the first Remington, are so obvious and self evident to-day that it seems strange that they were not discovered until after a century and a half of inventive effort.

Mr. Jenne remained for thirty years the superintendent of the Remington factory, until his retirement in 1894, and during those years he did incomparably more than any other one man in the mechanical development of the typewriter. Nine successive Remington models—all of them in fact except those now current—belong to the Jenne period, and it is impossible to enumerate all of the improvements which were due to Mr. Jenne or achieved under his direction.

## JAPANESE TINNED FISH TO EUROPE.

Since the war began Japan's export trade in tinned foods, especially fish, has steadily increased in spite of ever-increasing prices. In 1916 480,000 cases of tinned red salmon were exported, in 1917 the figure was increased to 600,000, and the estimate for 1918, according to the *Japan Advertiser's* trade information, is 700,000 to 800,000 cases. Red salmon for England and France forms part of the cargo of every N.Y.K. steamer around the Cape, sometimes running to 50,000 cases per shipment at so high as Y.30 per case, and the drain on the sources of supply has created shortage of stocks and higher rates. Canned mackerel and ham also occupy a prominent position in the market. In these goods also the shortage in the supply has caused an enormous increase in the price. Lately big orders have been received, but negotiations are believed to be progressing very slowly owing to the high prices quoted, says the *Tokio paper*. Dried codfish and sardines in oil have been offered for sale in Europe lately as Japan's special products. According to a prominent canner the sardines have been well improved and the goods offered are almost equal to the best supplied by France or Norway. Salted dog salmon is also being exported on a fairly large scale. The annual shipment of tinned goods is now reaching Y.3,000,000.

Vienna newspaper declare that Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the Man-Power Bill shows "the hopelessness of the position of the Entente, which expects its salvation from the armies of the United States."

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

AUTOMATIC CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OF KEEL BILGE AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	DEPTH OF KEEL AT SPRINGS	DEPTH OF KEEL AT NEAPS
A. WLOOT					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100' 0"	10' 0"	12' 0"	14' 0"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	250	70' 0"	10' 0"	12' 0"	14' 0"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	250	70' 0"	10' 0"	12' 0"	14' 0"
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	250	70' 0"	10' 0"	12' 0"	14' 0"
TAI KOW TSI					
Whampoa Dock	450' 0"	80' 0"	10' 0"	12' 0"	14' 0"
ARKADIA					
Whampoa Dock	150' 0"	30' 0"	10' 0"	12' 0"	14' 0"

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

Head Office: Kowloon

Whampoa Dock, Kowloon

Whampoa Dock, Kowloon

Whampoa Dock, Kowloon

Whampoa Dock, Kowloon

Whampoa Dock, Kowloon

Whampoa Dock, Kowloon

## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

TIEN-TSIN, NORTH CHINA.

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

## The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Cerebration and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.

HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.

ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked.

HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.

ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.

HORLICK'S never does.

ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.

HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.

ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when needed.

HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

## PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

## THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

SHIPPING FORMS

WINE LISTS

CIRCULARS

Menus

PAMPHLETS

INVITATION CARDS

## BOOKBINDING.









WATSON'S

OLD

BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 516.

## To-day's Advertisements

## LOST.

SMALL WHITE FOX TERRIER.  
S. Brown Head. Small black spot on  
back. Answers "POM". Tel. 1948, or  
note to  
C.H.B.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

## WANTED.

ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS  
REQUIRED for little girl 4 years.  
Good salary to suitable person.  
Write giving full particulars to  
P.U.C.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
ON  
WEDNESDAY,  
the 19th June, 1918, commencing at  
1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
the House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD  
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK  
TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,  
CARPETS, &c., &c.,  
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF  
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.  
As follows:—

Armchairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new),  
Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c.,  
Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double  
Bed and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,  
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,  
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining  
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional  
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,  
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,  
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,  
bundry, Electro-Plated Ware.  
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood  
Furniture, including large Blackwood  
Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c.,  
&c., Engravings, Pictures, Sinkstone  
and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tannin Poles  
and Nets; Several Carpets new and  
second-hand.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Taxes—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

(Continued on Page 8.)

## KODAKS

and FILMS,

PLATES

and PAPER,

DEVELOPING &amp; PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK &amp; CO.,

26, Des Vaux Road Central.

## THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.  
Dragon Boat Festival.

## GENERAL MEMORANDA.

FRIDAY, June 14—  
5.15—Meeting of Motorists.  
WEDNESDAY, June 19—  
1.30 p.m.—Action of Household  
Liners, &c. at King's & Hoogh's.  
2.30 p.m.—Action of Furniture &c.  
at Hughes & Hoogh's.  
SATURDAY, June 22—  
Summer Solstice.

## BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.  
30 cents each.  
Apply for One Dollar.

Obtainable at  
"The China Mail," Ltd.,  
Wyndham Street.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

[To the Editor of the CHINA MAIL.]

SIR,—So much misconception has  
arisen in connection with the Con-  
scription Bill, that it seems desirable to state  
the following facts:—  
The original suggestion of the  
"Chamber" was, that if men were  
really urgently required from here for  
Active Service at home, (University  
Conscription of all British-born subjects,  
should be applied.

The reply that, for the present at  
any rate, "only men of pure European  
descent" were to be attested, so  
narrowed the enquiry as to preclude  
any possibility of obtaining much "man  
power," since this class has already  
volunteered and gone; save those who for  
various reasons could not go or be  
spared if paramount British interests  
are to be protected.

Believing that so far as their present  
declamation of Policy goes, the Home  
Government does desire paramount  
British interests protected, even at the  
cost to the army of "man power," if it  
be of greater National value where it is,  
we stipulated, that these should be  
protected in the Bill.

No far as the present wording goes,  
we believe they were not, and therefore  
moved a very carefully-considered  
amendment to cover them.  
It was rejected only by the full [use  
of the Government official majority  
which is not touched by this Bill at all,  
and in this particular instance at  
any rate, we believe it is not as com-  
petent to judge as the merchants who  
framed it.

As a protest against the action of the  
Government in rejecting an Amendment  
which had been repeatedly and unani-  
mously moved for by the "unofficial"  
members at private meetings, we voted  
against the third reading of the  
Bill and could not logically have done  
otherwise.

Our convictions and the "Chamber's"  
as to the necessity for the Bill in the  
form originally asked for, remain  
unaltered.  
I deeply regret that Government  
action prevented unanimity in passing  
it, the more so, since, whilst the Govern-  
ment pledged this in words, it would  
not take the further natural step of  
including it in the Bill and so procure  
unanimity.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,  
P. H. HOLYOAK.

## THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

To those men who ought to  
be protected from the indignities of  
being conscripted. (Speech of Hon. Mr.  
Lundie on June 11th)

It is true that the commercial houses  
pressed for the general application  
of conscription to this Colony for  
men, married and single, in order  
that they might remain content to  
continue at their posts.

Did you know of the Cable which was  
sent?

Did you know that the Cable contained  
not a hint of any such reason for  
this step?

Did you know that those commercial  
houses, represented by the Chamber  
of Commerce, would, when  
conscripted arrived, take up the  
attitude that you would have to  
continue at your posts?

Do you know that they asked to be and  
are represented by a "substantial  
commercial majority"?

Is it unfair to assume that the two  
preceding questions refer to an  
object and to the means for obtain-  
ing the same?

What did you think when, during the  
long discussion on the Bill, all parties,  
including the Hon. Member for the  
Chamber of Commerce, disavowed  
in apparent agreement the mun-  
dane provision being made for  
married men?

Did you consider from whence those  
married men were going to come?

Did you know that they were not to be  
drawn from your own number?

Is it not a pretty heavy price for your  
contentment?

Are you going to appear before the  
"substantial commercial majority"  
permitting them to retain this  
attitude?

Have you ever considered if no other  
and less costly method of content-  
ing you would have done as well?

If so, did you make representations  
thereon?

Will you sit tight?

P. C. JENKIN.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge  
of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is,  
Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away  
the pain at once and cures the complaint  
quickly. First application gives relief.  
When a little bit is kept in the house  
the pain of burn, or cold, or  
promptly relieved, cuts, and bruises  
quickly healed, and swelling promptly  
reduced. In fact, for the household it  
is just what an ambulance, as every  
family should be provided with. It  
is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

## To the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Who is "Rottenhead Random" of the  
Daily Press?

Is his answer also your only answer?

Do you in honesty approve his state-  
ment that "a Bill affecting the  
the livelihoods of all British  
residents has been forced upon the  
Colony by just those few (the  
Heads of Government Departments)  
whom it cannot possibly touch?"

Do you suggest, as he does, that the  
Government may have "trapped" you?

Does it not savour more of truth to say  
that you are now afraid to take  
the responsibility for the price  
to be paid (by others than  
economic traders) for what we now  
know to be the real object of this  
patriotic legislation—namely, the  
retention in contempt of your  
employees as their posts?

Is it not for this, and this reason only,  
that you wish to fix the Government  
with the responsibility for the Bill?

Will the "substantial commercial  
majority" make your inspired  
Cable a classic test by dropping  
and enforcing the views of your  
Hon. Member, that practically no  
"firm of Standing" can spare a  
solitary man?

F. C. JENKIN.

Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

## "OUR DAY," 1918.

## RED CROSS APPEAL.

His Excellency the Governor has  
been requested by the Secretary of State  
for the Colonies to publish the following  
abbreviated message, the full text of  
which follows by post:—

Our Day 1918. For fourth year  
Order of St. John of Jerusalem and  
British Red Cross Society appeal  
to all overseas who desire to relieve  
sufferings of sick and wounded of  
the forces of His Majesty and of  
His Allies. Joint committee  
appeals on Our Day 24th October  
next. Your co-operation is asked.  
In every theatre of war Red Cross  
work increases and new costs over  
£80,000 a week. Troops from all  
parts of Empire benefit. We are  
deeply grateful for munificent help  
sent from all parts of the world  
and have confidence that our  
friends at home and overseas will  
rally again to our call. The King  
hopes that Joint Committee of Red  
Cross and Order of St. John of  
Jerusalem will be enabled "until  
Victory is won and the peace of  
the world assured to maintain  
without abatement its sacred  
mission to the wounded, the sick,  
and the prisoners, whose welfare  
has our unfailing solicitude and  
our heartfelt sympathy. Their  
Majesties the Queen and Queen  
Alexandra graciously support this  
appeal. We ask you to help us by  
making our needs known as widely  
as possible.

ARTHUR, Grand Prior, Order of St.  
John of Jerusalem.  
LANDSDOWN, Chairman, Council of  
Red Cross.

## THEIR MAJESTIES SILVER WEDDING.

## THE HONGKONG FUND.

The first list of contributors to the  
Silver Wedding Fund was as follows:—  
Mrs. H. Hancock, Mrs. Thurbell,  
Mrs. Neval, Mrs. Brotherton,  
Mrs. Stubb, Mrs. H. F. Camp-  
bell, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs.  
C. H. W. Kew, Miss Kew, Mrs.  
William Anderson, Mrs. Bevan, Mrs.  
W. G. Humphreys, Mrs. W. M. C.  
Humphreys, Mrs. Hickling, Mrs. C. A.  
Hooper, Miss Square, Miss Wallace, Mrs.  
R. H. Kotewell, Mrs. Marchion-  
Fletcher, Mrs. Gill, Miss Gill, Lady  
May. Total \$635.50.

## CANTON AND THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

In connection with the scheme of  
presenting a "shower of gifts" to Her  
Majesty Queen Mary, on the occasion  
of Their Majesties' Silver Wedding on  
the 6th July, 59 British women in  
Canton have donated and sent the sum  
of £78-10-0 to the Honorary Secretary  
of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild  
London, to be forwarded to Her Majesty  
through the proper channel.

## The rainfall last night measured at the Observatory 2.29 inches.

On the occasion of the silver wed-  
ding of King George and Queen Mary,  
on July 6th, Their Majesties, according to  
a London message to an Australian paper,  
will visit the city of London and receive  
congratulations. And will attend a  
debate for the purpose in St. Paul's  
Cathedral.

## SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less  
prevalent during the summer months.  
It is caused by the action of the heat  
on the food, and is usually accompanied  
by a feeling of uneasiness and a  
tendency to vomit. It can easily be  
prevented by the use of Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

## THE DEPORTATION CASE.

## THE ACTION DISMISSED.

The Full Court delivered judgment  
this morning in the case in which Li  
Hong Mi brought an action against the  
Government to set aside an order for  
his deportation, and also claiming dam-  
ages for alleged wrongful treatment  
whilst in the House of Detention.

His Lordship, Sir William Rees  
Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, and Mr.  
Justice Gompertz, both delivered lengthy  
judgments which occupied the Court  
for the best part of three hours.

His Lordship, Sir William Rees  
Davies, said:—This is an action arising  
out of certain deportation proceedings.  
The plaintiff, who is a natural born  
British subject, and was formerly in  
the Government service for many years,  
seeks to get a deportation order, made  
against him, set aside and to recover  
damages against certain Government  
officials for acts done in matters  
incidental to the order of deportation.

His Lordship then proceeded to deal  
at great length, with the evidence and  
particularly with the precedents quoted  
by Counsel and concluded by saying:—  
The conclusion at which I have arrived  
may be summarised as follows:—The  
local legislature has entrusted to a  
Government official powers of a most  
exceptional character and it has, in  
express and unequivocal terms, given to  
the Governor-in-Council powers that  
override the generally accepted prin-  
ciples of the Common Law of England  
affecting the liberty of the Subject and,  
in clear language, it has provided that  
these powers cannot be challenged,  
assuming that the arbitrary procedure  
laid down by the Ordinance is complied  
with. This Court, therefore, has no  
power to overrule its actions. We were  
asked to assume that the Governor-in-  
Council had before it proper and  
sufficient evidence to support the  
allegations and that the reports on  
which the allegations were based  
justified such allegations. In my  
opinion, we are not called upon to  
assume anything of this kind. We are  
bound by the language of the Ordinance  
and this Court has no power to assail it  
on the question of the ultra vires of the  
Ordinance. We have no doubt on the  
matter and, intimating, during the argu-  
ment, that the Ordinance was not, in  
our opinion, ultra vires.

Proceeding, His Lordship said the  
plaintiff alleges that he was arrested  
and taken to the Victoria  
Jail, and that his finger prints  
were compulsorily taken by an Indian  
member of the jail staff and that he was  
subject to other indignities and claims  
damages accordingly. To this the de-  
fendant, Mr. Messer, replies that these  
acts were in accordance with the usual  
routine, and that the plaintiff  
raised no objection at the time, and  
that no force was used.

His Lordship then referred to the  
fact that the plaintiff did not go into  
the witness box to challenge this  
evidence and the consequent necessity  
for the Court to assume that the  
statements of the Captain Superintendent  
of Police were correct. His Lordship  
then dealt with the question of the  
Prison Regulations being applied to a  
prospective deportee and held that the  
action of the Superintendent of Police  
was in order, but referred to his remark  
during the hearing of the case, that he  
thought the proceedings taken were  
unnecessary under the circumstances.

In this case, said His Lordship, as  
the Captain Superintendent of Police  
subsequently intimated to me in the  
witness box that if the matter had  
been reported to him, owing to any  
objection raised by the plaintiff, differ-  
ent treatment would have been un-  
doubtedly resorted to.

The action is dismissed.  
Mr. Justice Gompertz delivered a  
concurring judgment.

The Attorney General then asked if  
their Lordships would meet him in  
Chambers to discuss the question of  
costs.

Mr. H. E. Pollock said he thought it  
only right to state before the Court rose,  
that an appeal would be made to the  
Privy Council, and that whatever  
decision their Lordships arrived at with  
regard to costs, a stay of execution  
would be asked for.

His Lordship suggested that there  
might be some doubt as to whether  
appeal to the Privy Council could be  
made unless on a decision given by the  
three Judges.

Mr. Pollock replied that he did not  
think that would be necessary.

M.P.'S AND THEIR DRINKS.

Would the Prime Minister at an early  
date after Easter, give members an  
opportunity to decide by vote whether  
the sale of intoxicating liquors in the  
precincts of the House of Commons  
during the war?

The question was asked in Parliament  
by Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Bonar Law  
replied that he had no reason to be-  
lieve that the action proposed would be  
in accordance with the wishes of the  
House. If there was a general desire to  
have the matter discussed he would be  
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## SIBERIAN SITUATION.

## ENEMY INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA URGED.

AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS  
BEING DESPATCHED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HARBIN, June 7.  
The Bolshevik forces are concentrating  
at Olovianna with a view to attacking  
General Semenov.

Considerable forces, including 2,000  
Austrians and Germans, are proceeding  
thence via Chita.

The Berlin press urges intervention  
in Siberia.

AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS BEING  
DESPATCHED.

HARBIN, June 7.  
General Semenov who owing to  
dissensions in Harbin left for Siberia  
on May 29th, reports that the Bol-  
sheviks crossed the river Onon and  
strongly pressed their attacks, which  
were checked.

The Austro-German force consisting  
of a cavalry brigade and four companies  
of infantry are threatening General  
Semenov's communications.

DRAMATIC DEMOUMENT  
EXPECTED.

LONDON, June 10.  
The Tokyo Correspondent of the  
Daily Mail, in a message dated June 1st  
says:—

Pro-German Bolshevik west of  
Harbin is sweeping eastward, threatening  
to pass Harbin and extend in the  
direction of Vladivostok. The Cosack  
leader Semenov is no longer a barrier to  
this. Japanese military authorities  
cannot safely ignore the situation. My  
belief, founded on good information,  
is that the Far East may witness a  
dramatic demouement.

PRINCELY WAR CONTRIBUTIONS  
IN INDIA.

The following is a list of the war con-  
tributions made by the Ruling Princes  
and Chiefs since the Prime Minister's  
appeal:—His Exalted Highness the Nizam  
of Hyderabad has offered a sum of  
£10,000. His Highness the Maharaja  
Gajendra of Baroda Rs. 15 lakhs. His  
Highness the Maharaja of Mysore Rs. 10  
lakhs. His Highness the Maharaja of  
Kashmir Rs. 5 lakhs. His Highness the  
Maharaja of Gwalior Rs. 12  
lakhs a year for so long as the war  
continues. His Highness the Maharaja  
of Jaipur Rs. 5 lakhs. His High-  
ness the Maharaja of Cochin has offered  
a contribution of one lakh a year  
for the period of the war in addition  
to his present contribution. His  
Highness the Maharaja of Palawan has  
undertaken to furnish the recruit-  
ment of drafts for three battalions of  
infantry, while the Bahawalpur Durbar  
proposes to provide another camel  
transport corps with escort. His Highness  
the Maharaja of Bundi has offered Rs.  
25,000. His Highness the Maharaja of  
Alwar one lakh of rupees. His Highness  
the Maharaja of Panipat one lakh of  
rupees for the purchase of aeroplanes. His  
Highness the Maharaja of Navanagar  
Rs. 3 lakhs a year for so long as the war  
continues. His Highness the Maharaja  
of Patiala Rs. 10,000 with the undertaking  
to raise 500 men for Government and  
contribute annually towards their main-  
tenance. His Highness the Nayar of  
Malabar has offered to raise two  
double companies of sappers and miners  
in addition to the present two double  
companies of I.R. Sappers and also to  
provide an aeroplane, and the Feudatory  
Chief of Dhankana (Bihar and Orissa)  
has given a promise of a monthly con-  
tribution of Rs. 500.

KAISER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO  
GOD.

OUR KAISER WILL BRING US  
PEACE.

Pastor Boyer in an interview to a  
German newspaper, is reported to have  
said:—"It is as God's representative that  
the Kaiser for us is sacred." It is for  
him that we gladly perform our duty.  
His high office calls forth our veneration,  
love and obedience, our personal devo-  
tion and self-sacrifice, not the devotion  
of a slave to a tyrant, but of one who  
voluntarily subjects to the divine order  
and appointment.

"And should the ruler concerned be a  
man like Wilhelm II., a man who for 3  
years has impressed us with his strong  
Christian faith, his high and noble  
conception of duties and responsibility  
to God, his exemplary domestic life, his  
social care of his people, his understand-  
ing and his deep sympathy with the  
offerings and sorrows of the working  
classes, then our duty to such a ruler  
becomes a deep duty of our hearts, a  
wondering us, compelling us to a God-  
given impulse. And let us in conclusion  
remember that on our Kaiser rest not  
atom of responsibility rests for the  
war. It was not his will that there  
should be war. He offers his de-  
clared wish: 'How glad I am to have  
him who has not entered his fervent wish for peace!'  
But the madness of our foes rejects peace.  
Let us, however, be of good cheer, our  
Kaiser will bring us peace. Over the  
hill-tops in the East the rays dawn in  
the heavens—the coming of our peace,  
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## MALAYA'S RICE SUPPLY.

A result of the almost incredible in-  
crease in rice freights between Bangkok  
and the Straits and Bangkok and the  
Straits is that the consumer is having  
to pay an exorbitant price for a staple  
article of food, and because up to the  
present, shipments with a few vessels  
which have escaped the fate that fre-  
quently overtakes ships sailing under  
the British flag—commandeered—either  
by force or by reason of the fact of  
nationality, are able to insist on a  
fairly exorbitant price, the price of  
the rice is likely to be the "little bit"  
which the rice-eating  
nationalities will contribute, not to win-  
ning the war, but very largely to  
benefit foreign shipowners, whose only  
extra-ordinary worth-mentioned is  
the greater cost of fuel, says the  
Penang Gazette. "For the carrying of rice  
all sorts of ships, including a number  
of old ones, appear to have been pressed  
into service. Anything seems to be good  
enough so long as it will pass muster.  
Norwegian and Japanese vessels espe-  
cially seem to reap quick and easily-  
earned profits. At the other end of the  
scale, we have Chinese and Javanese and  
the rest, paying more than they are  
dreaded likely, and thinking that the  
war is indeed a universal unpleasantness.  
Now, so far as we know, there is no  
reason why Siam should not supply  
Malaya with much more rice than it  
does at present, and if this largely  
alien profiteering business is to con-  
tinue indefinitely, then it should be a  
matter of practical politics as to it is an  
absolute necessity to counter it by  
manoeuvring the way when the services from  
Bangkok to Penang is interrupted. The  
Kelah extension has no doubt taken  
much of the rolling stock of the  
F



# TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## GENERAL FOCH ON STRATEGY.

THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

LONDON, June 8. An important article on strategy by General Foch is published in to-day's newspaper, *The Field*. General Foch argues that in modern war, in order to arrive at its end of imposing its will on the enemy, recognises only one means, namely, the destruction of the enemy's organised forces of war and undertakes and prepares this destruction by the battle which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganises his command, destroys discipline and cohesion, and nullifies the fighting powers of units. In order to completely achieve the object the battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even if well-conducted, is simply a game which must be re-played.

It is an obvious corollary from this that the offensive whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive can alone give results and consequently must at the finish always be adopted. Theoretically the conduct of a battle is the carrying through of a decisive attack to success and to apply one's forces in greater strength and unexpectedly at a given point and at a given moment. In practice other things must be taken into account. The idea of protection reappears and absorbs forces. Numerous combats of lesser importance are necessary, but undoubtedly the decisive attack is the very keystone of battle and all other actions which make up a battle must only be envisaged, considered, organised and provided with force in the measure in which they prepare to facilitate and guarantee the development of the decisive attack characterised by its mass, its surprise and its speed, and for which consequently it is essential to reserve the maximum force possible of troops of manoeuvre.

In the manoeuvre battle the reserve, namely the prepared bludgeon, is organised, kept back, and carefully instructed to execute a single act of battle from which results are expected, namely the decisive attack. The reserve is husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the bludgeon may be strong enough and the blow as violent as possible, let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them. With a well-thought-out plan of winning the battle at the point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in altogether in action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of the battle.

After dwelling on essential points to be considered in connection with the organisation of the scheme of decisive attack and showing how it may have to be varied, owing to altered enemy plans, General Foch argues that frontal fighting absorbs in practice the greater part of all forces and of time, whereas a decisive attack employs a lesser part of troops and lasts only a few moments; a double effect of perspective which confirms superficial minds in the idea that frontal fighting is the basis (7) because they judge only by quantity—of forces or time—not by results and the cause of them.

General Foch in conclusion says we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory falls when applied by feeble hands and accessories obscure the main principles, yet history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while, viz. the decisive attack which alone is capable of assuring the overthrow of an adversary.

## PRISONERS OF WAR CONFERENCE.

DATE AND PLACE.

THE HAGUE, June 6. The British and German Prisoners of War Conference begins on June 8th, in Binnenhof, where the Hague Peace Conference sat.

THE HAGUE, June 9. The Prisoners of War Conference has opened.

## ITALIAN FRONT.

SURPRISE ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, June 10. An Italian official report states:—Our advanced posts at Valli Garina and three other sectors frustrated surprise attacks by large enemy detachments.

Italian and British patrols drove back reconnaissance along the mountain. No heavy fighting occurred, and material in a valley was destroyed.

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

VIOLENT STRUGGLE ON FRENCH FRONT.

IMPORTANT ENEMY FORCES USED.

LONDON, June 10, 2.35 a.m.

A French communiqué, issued in the morning, states:—The offensive developed with sustained violence on a front of 35 kilometres between Montdidier and the Oise. The enemy, using important forces, repeatedly strove to break into our lines. The troops everywhere withstood the shock and along the whole battle-line fought obstinately, stopping or seriously slowing down the enemy thrust.

On our left, the enemy did not succeed in crossing our cover zone, and our troops are at close grips with the enemy on our line, Rubecourt-Le Ferret-Mortemer.

In the centre the enemy's progress was more appreciable. After successive attacks, which were murderous for the enemy, they obtained a footing in the villages of Reims-sur-Matz and Mameilles, where our first line of units are contesting the ground, foot by foot.

On our right the enemy encountered similar resistance. Despite repeated efforts, he was held on the front, Belval-Canvaux-Courville.

In the centre the enemy tried, by using new forces, to extend his progress. He succeeded in reaching the southern outskirts of Cuvilly-le-Bois, Reims-sur-Matz and the plateau of Bell Engise.

Further east the fighting continues in the Boisdelles Court.

Prisoners unanimously state that the battle so far has cost the attacking units enormous losses.

North of the Aisne the artillery duel was somewhat lively. We concluded a local operation undertaken last evening east of Lauplaye and took 150 prisoners.

Between the Ourcq and the Marne we repulsed several enemy attacks, east of Vinly.

Continuing their progress in the region of Bussières the French and American units gained ground, bringing the number of their prisoners to 250 and capturing 30 machine-guns.

## ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICANS FAIL.

SEVERE LOSSES INFLICTED ON ENEMY.

LONDON, June 10, 8.15 a.m.

An American communiqué states: A fresh enemy attack at night to the north-west of Chateau Thierry and in the vicinity of Bourches broke down with severe enemy losses.

## GERMAN CLAIM.

A wireless German evening official report states:—

To the west of the Oise we captured the Gury Height and the adjoining lines.

## ENEMY LOSSES FRIGHTFUL.

PARIS, June 10.

The Havas Correspondent, telegraphing in the evening of the 9th, says:—

The limited resistance which our first line was called on to play compelled the enemy to deploy on positions of which our artillery well knew the range. Consequently, the enemy experienced heavier losses than in the two previous offensives.

A semi-official statement confirms that the German losses are really frightful.

## AERIAL WARFARE.

LONDON, June 10.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Low clouds interfered with air work on the 8th inst., but our aeroplanes constantly machine-gunned the enemy behind his lines.

We co-operating with the French heavily bombed Nesle and Fresnoy-le-Roy.

Nine tons of bombs were dropped at day-time.

We dropped two tons at night-time on the Don railway station and the Salonne dump to the east of Lo Bassee.

We brought down four machines, and drove down two. No British machines are missing.

## BRITISH REPULSE RAIDS.

LONDON, June 10, 12.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We successfully raided on the 9th a German post in the sector to the north-east of Bethune.

We repulsed an attack in the evening on a post in Aveluy Wood.

## THE BELGIAN FRONT.

ENEMY FAILS TO PENETRATE LINES.

LONDON, June 9.

A Belgian communiqué states:—Artillery actions have been particularly lively in the regions of Neuport and Dixmude since the past two days.

The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines near St. George's last evening.

## PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.

AMERICA'S FINE CONTRIBUTION IN FRANCE.

REMARKABLE MILITARY QUALITIES.

The Daily Mail Correspondent with the Americans in France states:—

The Americans have already accomplished much and will accomplish more in the next few days and weeks, which will for ever dispel the impression the German Government have sought to convey that, as a fighting factor, the United States do not exist. The American effort in France can be observed expanding daily. American troops, fresh from the United States, continue to arrive with regularity in numbers more than justifying the British confidence in the ultimate military triumph of the Entente.

What I have seen here on the front and in the rear is a real guarantee of inevitable victory. It will be possible to travel from the sea to Switzerland and discover Americans in every fifth village with whole American Divisions. In some sectors they form one unit holding a certain extent of the line, in other sectors the Americans are brigaded with French and British Regiments, and I have seen American Divisions inter-mixed with a French Division. The most impressive feature of the American Army is the high standard of intelligence and keenness of the men, apart from their remarkable military qualities, one conspicuous feature of which is their aptitude for accurate shooting.

After the recent German raid on the American lines in Lorraine every German found dead was shot either in the heart, or in the head.

GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

DISCUSSIONS IN FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, June 10.

The French Press is lengthily discussing the latest German peace offensive, initiated by the *Kreuz Zeitung* and other German papers, mainly, on the lines of annexation in the West as well as in the East.

Frenchmen invite Germany to exactly define the objectives if they wish a serious discussion, but point out that, if Germany and Austria possess territorial pledges the Allies have others, because they hold the mastery of the seas and are able, with the co-operation of the two Americas, to close to the Central Powers' commercial outlets indispensable to their economic existence, making the game even.

M. Auguste Gauvain, writing in the *Journal Debats*, asks the Allies plainly to define the general political situation arising out of the war without making an indictment or enumerating their claims, but merely enunciating the great principles on which a settlement of individual questions depends.

The Socialist Deputy, M. Marcel Cachin, in the *Heure*, thinks there is no harm in approaching the subject of peace, which should be the first thought of all Governments.

The *Temps* attributes the peace offensive to the German idea that France is about to be crushed, and that the Conference of Paris suffers to the war aim at present.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE SITUATION.

THERE'S GOOD ONE IN BRITISH HEARTS.

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Printer's Pension Association, said the present generation of Britishers has made unsupervised sacrifices together with our Allies for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour and trained skill with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world for us. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies and lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, solid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We were paying a big, sad and far-reaching price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not be equal in value to what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material, but consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts, which has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this. (Applause.) So will that great and gallant people across the Channel, who are fighting for the honour of their native land and fighting without flinching. I have seen them; I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They were full of courage and determination to fight through to the end, and it has united France more than ever, so is it a united Britain. We have to sink political differences, although controversies will recur after the war. The deluge will have swept away landmarks, and there will be different methods for dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in resolve, never to give in. Let Great Britain stand like a breakwater against this torrent and, God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause.)

## TURKISH DESIGNS IN BLACK SEA REGION.

OPPOSED BY GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.

The *Amsterdamsche Zeitung* attacks Turkey for her ambitions in the Black Sea coast and the Caucasus, and says the union of Crimea with Turkey is quite impossible, because it would injure Ukraine's vital interests in the province of Taurida, of which Crimea is a part. It belongs nationally and geographically to Ukraine, which also claims Sebastopol. Turkey's idea seems to be to gain a dominating position in the Black Sea, making the Pan-Turkish idea paramount there, and also to make the Caucasus a strong rampart between Turkey and Russia. Hence, the German policy is confronted with difficult tasks. A certain antagonism between Trans-Caucasia and Turkey already exists, and antagonism between Turkey and Ukraine is arising, while Turkey's idea of her relations with Persia are in flower recognised by the latter. When Germany entered the war, she guaranteed that Turkey's present frontiers will continue and to fight for them. Therefore, Germany is entitled to oppose Turkish designs in the north-east and east, which go far beyond any possibilities contemplated at the beginning of the war. The *Kreuz Zeitung* concludes by arguing that the war must not leave antagonisms between Germany and Russia, the supreme aim being to make the formation of a fresh coalition against Germany impossible.

## AFRICAN MAIL STEAMER DAMAGED BY COLLISION.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND CREW MISSING.

LONDON, June 5.

The South African Mail steamer *Kentworth Castle*, homeward bound with over 300 passengers, including the Hon. Mr. H. Burton, Minister of Railways, has arrived damaged as a result of two explosions following a collision at night-time.

A number of passengers and crew are missing. Some were killed by the explosions, while others were drowned by the capsizing of a life-boat, which was being launched with the crew, and a number of nursing sisters. The ship's bows are badly damaged, but the bulkheads held.

## A YON TIRPITZ BOAST.

STATESMEN'S WARNING OF ENEMY METHODS.

Sig. Romeo Gallengo-Stuart, Under-Secretary of State for Italy, and M. Henri Franklin-Bouillon, President de la Commission des Affaires Extérieures, were the guests of the American Luncheon at the Savoy Hotel recently. Mr. Macfarlane, president, and the guests also included Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Ian Macpherson, Under-Secretary for War.

According to the toast of his health, Sig. Gallengo-Stuart remarked that Italy was united to England and America by ideals of liberty. The Italian nation had always recognised that wherever there was human suffering and sorrow, America was there to help.

Italy in coming into the war realised the calamity and danger, but she was prepared to make the sacrifice of blood in order to free the irredeemable, and to help to safeguard civilisation for the future.

While we entered the war for ideal reasons, we must not forget that we have got to win the war for material reasons. Above all, the Allies must be prepared for the enemy's diplomatic offensive.

Sig. Gallengo-Stuart related that von Tirpitz visited Rome about two years before the war, and at a luncheon given by von Buolow revealed the programme that had been prepared for the destruction of England.

He outlined the submarine campaign, which the Germans were to have launched, and expressed his absolute confidence that it would be successful in a complete triumph over England. On that occasion an Italian speaking to von Tirpitz, thus defined Italy's attitude: "We are Germany's enemy," he said, "we love France, but we admire and love England."

M. Franklin-Bouillon, who also replied, said that the Allies had arrived at the stage of the war when they must speak plainly to each other and boldly face the facts.

"We have reached the crisis of the war," said M. Franklin-Bouillon, "and everything is now making our task a more difficult one. We have been faced with great treason. One of our Allies has dropped out of the contest, and from the German newspapers one would imagine that victory was in the hands of the Hun, and that the world was going to be enslaved by him. That is a great error. We have lost the assistance of Russia, but America has more than compensated the Alliance for this setback. Moreover, with the command of the sea in the hands of England, the position of the Allies is satisfactory."

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, interviewed, observed that the spirit of the Canadian people will continue resolute and indomitable to the end. Certain disturbances in Quebec were greatly exaggerated by the Press. The people of Quebec were recently more thoroughly awakened to the gravity of the situation, and young men were coming forward voluntarily, wanted to do their duty in the cause which they regard as involved the future of their country.

He concluded by paying a tribute to the quality of the American troops, but said: "He who the enemy had yet to learn to his cost the wonderful power of the Great British Commonwealth."

## FIGHTING IN PALESTINE.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, June 10.

A Palestine Hedjaz official report states:—We captured a portion of a trench system on a mile front in a coastal sector on June 8th.

Counter-attacks were repulsed and the new line was consolidated. The Arabs raided railways 105 miles to the north-west of Medina, and destroyed train culverts and the track telegraph line.

## PREMIER OF CANADA INTERVIEWED.

SPIRIT OF CANADIANS INDOMITABLE.

LONDON, June 9.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, interviewed, observed that the spirit of the Canadian people will continue resolute and indomitable to the end. Certain disturbances in Quebec were greatly exaggerated by the Press. The people of Quebec were recently more thoroughly awakened to the gravity of the situation, and young men were coming forward voluntarily, wanted to do their duty in the cause which they regard as involved the future of their country.

He concluded by paying a tribute to the quality of the American troops, but said: "He who the enemy had yet to learn to his cost the wonderful power of the Great British Commonwealth."

## NEW YORK IN DARKNESS.

PROTECTION AGAINST POSSIBLE AIR RAID.

LONDON, June 6.

The Navy Department reports that mine sweepers picked up a number of German mines on the Atlantic coast, which were undoubtedly scattered by submarines.

President Wilson and the War Cabinet discussed the raid and Mr. Hoover afterwards said that the food supply to the Army overseas was not endangered by the appearance of enemy raiders. No fear was entertained in that regard.

New York, Coney Island and other shore resorts within the city limits have been ordered to be darkened and illuminated advertising signs in Broadway are to be discontinued. All windows are to be darkened. No reason is given for the order, but it is presumed it is in anticipation of a possible air raid.

## SUBMARINISM BEING HELD.

AT A MEETING OF THE BELFAST SAVERS AND SOLDIERS SERVICE CLUB THE SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER AT BELFAST SAID THAT THE SUBMARINE RETURNS FOR THE PAST THREE MONTHS WERE VERY GOOD AND MUCH BETTER THAN ANTICIPATED. HE FULLY COMPENSATED THAT BEFORE THE SUMMER WAS OVER SUBMARINES WOULD GIVE VERY LITTLE BOOTHER.

## RESTRICTIONS ON CANADIAN EXPORTS.

OTTAWA, June 1.

The export of gold and the transportation of many luxuries, including expensive motor cars, except by licensed persons, is prohibited.

## ALSAUCE AND LORRAINE.

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP DENOUNCED IN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, June 8.

In the Reichstag Herr Wendel (Socialist) denounced the military dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine and said that before the war four-fifths of the population was strongly pro-German, but now conditions were entirely reversed.

Herr Waldstein (Progressive) corroborated Herr Wendel's statement. General Wrisberg said that only two persons in Alsace-Lorraine had been imprisoned as a result of the war emergency law. Herr Waldstein interrupted, shouting "Hundred."

Herr Groeber (Centre) said that unfortunately the Reichstag was regarding repatriation of Alsace-Lorraine were not fulfilled. Surely permanent banishment from Alsace-Lorraine went beyond the necessities of war.

Herr Hauns, an Alsatian, said the persons acquitted by the Military Court had been rehabilitated. That was an insult to the law. Undoubtedly, discontent prevailed in Alsace, but if the Reichstag did its duty the discontent would vanish.

Herr Boebke (Socialist) said that silence in the Reichstag would mean complicity in the oppression of Alsace-Lorraine.

## AUSTRO-GERMAN MILITARY UNION EXTENDED.

AMSTERDAM, June 9.

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* says that as the result of the visits of Count Burian to Rome and Constantinople, the Austro-German military union will be extended to Bulgaria and Turkey, the Supreme War Council having the right to transfer troops of one Army to another.

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# RHITTING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.			TO MAIL
FOR	STEAMER		
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGHOW	June 12, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	SUNTING	June 13, at 3 p.m.	
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	HUCHOW	June 15, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	SUNTING	June 15, at 3 p.m.	
CEBU & ILOILO	SIWAN KUMI	June 15, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	SUNTING	June 20, at 3 p.m.	

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).		
For	Steamers	To Batavia
MANTALA	LOONGSANG, THURSDAY, June 13, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG, FRIDAY, June 14, Daylight	
HAIPHONG	TAKESANG, FRIDAY, June 14, at 7 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	ESSANG, SUNDAY, June 16, Daylight	
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG, WEDDAY, June 19, at Noon	
MANTALA	TUENSANG, WEDDAY, June 19, at 3 p.m.	
CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Ponnau.		
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.		
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric lights and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.		
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.		
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports to Shanghai. Through Ber/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.		
MANTALA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Mantala by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.		
HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hobeon when intermediate calls are made.		
BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer serving on two days accommodation for passengers.		
Cargoes taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.		
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Shanghai.		
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Colonies, are required to produce on arrival a destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to		
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.		
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**EASTWARD.**

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EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS  
AND LONDON.

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AMERICAN AND SOUTH  
AFRICAN PORTS.

**THE** Homeward Mail Steamer carrying the **Malacca Mail** will be despatched from this port as usual taking **Passengers and Cargo** for the above ports. **Passenger's accommodation** in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

**Silk and Valuable Cargo** for **Italy, France, and London** (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding to **Bombay** and there transhipped to the onconveying steamer for **Marseilles and London**.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates &c. apply to

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For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

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FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.  
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU .....	22,000	22nd June.
SHINYO MARU .....	22,000	16th July
KOREA MARU .....	20,000	13th August
SIBERIA MARU .....	20,000	27th August

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**Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.**

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong:
<b>KIYO MARU</b> .....	17,300 .....	July 12th.
<b>ANYO MARU</b> .....	18,500 .....	Sept. 6th.
<b>NIFFON MARU</b> .....	11,000 .....	Nov. 6th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Mishima Maru, 16,000 tons SAT.	22nd June, 11 a.
	Kagawa Maru, 15,500 tons SAT.	22nd June, 11 a.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru, 9,800 tons FRE.	14th June, 4 p.
	Aki Maru, 15,500 tons SAT.	20th July, 11 a.

**London or Liverpool** via **S'pore,**  
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Kashima Maru.	THURSDAY,	30th June, at 11 a.m.
Katori Maru.	FRIDAY,	10th July, at 11 a.m.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

## STIRRING SPEECH BY FRENCH PREMIER.

## THE TIME A TERRIBLE ONE.

PARIS, June 11.—In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, in the course of a statement, said that although the time is a terrible one, the courage and heroism of the troops are equal to the situation. The soldiers have been fighting one against five (loud cheers). M. Clemenceau paid high tribute to the General Foch and General Foch. He said: "General Foch possesses the confidence of the Allies and the Versailles Council decided to thank him publicly. Despite any withdrawal we shall never capitulate. The British and French are becoming exhausted, like those of the Germans. The result of the struggle depends on America's help. The Allies are determined to pursue the war to the end. Victory will be ours if the authorities rise to the height of the situation." The Premier received an ovation, and a vote of confidence was accorded the Government by 377 votes to 100.

## CONFIDENCE NOT SHAKEN.

M. Clemenceau said that difficult times were coming and the only question was whether they could stand them. (Loud cheers). "For four years our effectiveness have been wearing their front has been held by a line of soldiers, which is becoming thinner and thinner. Our Allies have also suffered enormous losses and now gives a fresh mass of German divisions in good condition. Is there anyone who does not realize that under the weight of this tremendous move our lines had to give way at some points? The extent of their recoil has become great and dangerous. I say nothing more. Nothing has occurred to shake our confidence in our soldiers." (Loud cheers).

The Premier's tribute to the French soldiers, fighting one against five and sleepless for three or four days, aroused great enthusiasm. A number of Deputies sprang up shouting *Vive l'Armée!* M. Disraeli interposed. "The Chamber unanimously recognises the heroism of our soldiers." (Loud cheers).

## THE HARDEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

M. Clemenceau proceeded to say he could not maintain that there had been no mistakes; but it was his business to discover and punish mistakes and in this he was supported by two great soldiers, General Foch and General Foch. (Loud cheers). These men were at present fighting the hardest battle of the war with a heroism which he was unable to find words to express. "The Army is better than anything we could have expected—(Loud cheers). Men must have faith and die for their faith. If they wish to give us victory. We have yielded ground, much more ground than we could have wished. There are men who paid for this retreat with their blood. I know some who accomplished acts of heroism like those Britons who were surrounded in a wood all night and who next day sent a message by carrier pigeon: 'You may come and find us. We shall hold out half a day yet.' (Loud cheers). These men make the Fatherland. They continue it, prolong it, that Fatherland without which no reform is possible. They die for an ideal, for a history, which is forever among the histories of civilized peoples. They are calm and confident, determined to hold on to the end and in this hard battle. (Loud cheers). Victory is to you because the Germans who are not so intelligent as they are told they are, have only one method, namely, to throw their whole weight into the venture and push it to the end.

## FRANCE WILL NEVER YIELD.

The only thing that matters is final success. You have before you a Government which, as it told you, did not enter into power to accept surrender. (Loud cheers from Left and Right). As long as we are here, the Fatherland will be defended to the death and no force will be spared to obtain success. We will never yield. That is the word of command of our Government. We will never yield at any moment.

The Germans are once more staking everything on a coup which is meant to frighten us so that we may abandon the struggle. For what was their great effort made on the 19th of April? In order to reach Calais and separate us from the British and compel the latter to renounce the struggle. Why did they begin again and why have they once more begun again? In order to obtain the effect of terror. The effectiveness of the belligerents are being exhausted, those of the Germans as well as our own; but meanwhile the Americans are coming to play a hand in deciding the game.

Concluding, M. Clemenceau said: The events in Russia gave our enemies a false additional men of the Franco-British Front, but we have Allies representing the foremost nations of the world who have pledged themselves to continue the war until the attainment of success, which we hold within our grasp if we exert the necessary energy. The people of France will accomplish its task, and those who have fallen have made France a victor, since they have made France a victor. It remains for the living to complete the magnificent work of the dead. (Loud cheers from all parts of the House).

The Ministry which did not vote confidence in M. Clemenceau comprised 187 Socialists and 19 Socialists. Radical voting more or less to the permanent Government of the Chamber.

## THE URGENT NEED OF MEN.

## FURTHER COMING OUT.

LONDON, June 5.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, speaking at Whitechapel, described the present week as the most critical of the war and said the casualties of both sides in the present battle were very heavy. Consequently, as the call for men is more urgent than ever, the Government were now calling men from agriculture, coal mines, munition works and all essential industries which the Government had hitherto done its best to conserve and develop. The calls upon the rural parts were very heavy. Everything in the next few weeks depended upon maintaining the armies.

## AUSTRIAN WORKING CLASSES EXCITED.

## COPENHAGEN, June 5.

The *Arbeider Tidning* of Vienna publishes the Austrian Socialist Congress proclamation to Austrians warning the Government of the danger arising from the greatly excited state of the working classes, which is likely to be heightened if the people believe the Central Powers are fighting for Imperialistic aims, particularly if food conditions do not improve. The Congress considers a general strike at present inadvisable. The Austrian censor struck out two thirds of the Congress decisions.

## OBITUARY.

## INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Fairbanks, a former Vice-President of the United States.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 12, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.				Wind	
		Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.
Whitstock.	6 a.	29.63	75	75	SW	1
Munro .....	6 a.	29.75	75	75	SW	1
Hokodote .....	6 a.	29.87	75	75	SW	1
Tokio .....	6 a.	29.89	75	75	SW	0
Rochi .....	6 a.	29.87	75	75	SW	1
Nagasaki .....	6 a.	29.80	75	75	SW	0
Yokohama .....	6 a.	29.85	75	75	SW	1
Kagoshima .....	6 a.	29.83	75	75	SW	1
Onuma .....	6 a.	29.80	75	75	SW	0
Nike .....	6 a.	29.80	75	75	SW	0
Yokohama .....	6 a.	29.80	75	75	SW	0
Bunns Island .....	6 a.	30.04	75	75	SW	0
Yokohama .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Yokohama .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Hankow .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Ichang .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Kinkiang .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Chonghai .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Shanghai .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Gutzlaff .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Sharp Pt. .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Anoy .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Swatow .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Tabukou .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Tsukin .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Taiwan .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Kochan .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Pescadores .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Canton .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Hongkong .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Gay Pooi .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Macao .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Wuchow .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Pakhoi .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Hoihow .....	6 a.	29.75	65	90	SW	4
Phalan .....	7 a.	29.68	77	96	SW	1
Formosa .....	7 a.	29.75	77	96	SW	1
C. St. James .....	7 a.	29.74	77	96	SW	1
Dagupan .....	7 a.	29.75	77	96	SW	1
Manila .....	7 a.	29.76	75	94	SW	1
Legaspi .....	7 a.	29.60	75	94	SW	1
Tabacan .....	7 a.	29.84	77	94	SW	1
Iloilo .....	7 a.	29.83	77	94	SW	1
San Francisco .....	7 a.	29.83	77	94	SW	1
Guam .....	7 a.	29.83	77	94	SW	1
Manila .....	6 a.	29.83	77	94	SW	1